

Type in the herbarium of the Field Museum of Natural History, no. 990984, collected at Escoba, across the bay (west) from Puerto Barrios, Department Izabal, Guatemala, in a wet forest near sea level, May 3, 1939, by Paul C. Standley (no. 72949). Duplicate in U. S. National Herbarium, no. 1780245.

Streblacanthus parviflorus is related to *S. cordatus*, a species apparently limited to Panamá. The calyx, bracts, and bractlets are similar in both species, but in *S. cordatus* the flowers are much longer and larger and the leaves are strongly cordate.

ORNITHOLOGY.—*Remarks on the Kentish plovers of the Extreme Orient, with separation of a new subspecies.*¹ H. G. DEIGNAN, U. S. National Museum. (Communicated by HERBERT FRIEDMANN.)

In ascertaining which forms of the Kentish plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*) occur in winter in the Indo-Chinese countries, I have found it necessary to review the extensive material of this species from eastern Asia in the U. S. National Museum and have arrived at conclusions rather at variance from those of the most recent revisers.

Their treatment has recognized two races in the Far East: (1) *dealbatus* of Swinhoe, a long-billed bird, described from South China (type specimen from Amoy, not Hainan) and believed to breed in Japan, the Ryu Kyu Islands, in Formosa, Hainan, and on the Chinese coasts from Fukien to Chihli, and to winter in the Indo-Chinese countries and Malaysia; (2) *alexandrinus* of Linnaeus, a short-billed bird, described from Egypt and believed to breed from England across northern Asia to Korea, and to winter in Africa and all tropical Asia.

A good series of birds from Amoy (June, July) are decidedly paler than birds from Europe, have a longer and more massive bill, and in every case have the upperparts suffused with rufous. Swinhoe's description of *dealbatus* as a "washed-out," rufescent-tinged *alexandrinus* fits these specimens perfectly. Another series of badly worn birds from Chihli (July) are probably *dealbatus*. In addition, I have seen examples of this race from Hongkong (October, November) and Hainan (March).

Two birds from Thailand (November, March) and two from Malaya (December), all in winter dress, are so remarkably pale above that they stand out from all other Old World specimens I have seen and can fairly be compared only with *nivosus* and *tenuirostris* of North America. However, the wing length and size of bill are like

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those of *dealbatus*, and for the present I take them to represent merely a plumage phase of that form. If this surmise be correct, they are the only specimens of *dealbatus* I have seen from any locality outside of China.

A series of birds from Japan (January, March, April, May), some of which are in full nuptial plumage, have the upperparts without the least rufescent wash and quite as dark as European specimens but differ from the latter in having the bill as long and as massive as *dealbatus*. For the resident bird of Japan, I propose the name **Charadrius alexandrinus nihonensis** subsp. nov., with the type specimen an adult male, U.S.N.M. no. 95938, taken at Aomori, Hondo, April 23, 1876, by Capt. T. W. Blakiston.

Birds of the Asiatic mainland north of the range of *dealbatus* are dark-backed and have the bill somewhat smaller than *nihonensis* but nevertheless larger than *alexandrinus*. There is no doubt an imperceptible change from *nihonensis* to *alexandrinus*, and without series of breeding birds from Siberia and Mongolia a convenient geographic line of demarcation between the two can not be decided upon.

There is a certain amount of normal variation in bill size in any given form of this species, and younger birds tend to have shorter bills than their parents. However, even the shortest-billed examples from the Pacific coasts of Asia have the bill rather more massive than European birds of corresponding age and sex—a difference that must be seen to be appreciated—and are thus better called *nihonensis*. Specimens either inseparable from Japanese birds or nearer them than *alexandrinus* have been examined from Korea (December), Kiangsu (January, March, April), Chekiang (February), Fukien (October, November, January), Hongkong (October), Hainan (October), Luzon (February, March), Cebu (November), Siquijor (February), Jolo (March), Thailand (November, May), and Malaya (December).

The easternmost birds seen that, in my opinion, may more or less safely be called *alexandrinus* are two specimens from Szechwan (December) and six from northwestern Thailand (October, November, January).

The recent discovery of a resident form of the Kentish plover on the Island of Java (*Charadrius alexandrinus javanicus* Chasen) confirms the correctness of the opinion expressed by Peters as to the specific distinctness of *Charadrius peronii*. As Chasen observes (1938) that he has seen no true *peronii* from Java, it may be well to note that the U. S. National Museum has an adult pair, taken in the Province of Bantam by O. Bryant in December, 1909.

Charadrius peronii is already known to occur on the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula as far north as the Sam Roi Yot district of southwestern Thailand. What appears to be the first record for this species from the opposite side of the Gulf of Siam is an adult male (one of a pair seen) with enlarged gonads, collected by me near Chanthabun, southeastern Thailand, on May 7, 1937.

ENTOMOLOGY.—*Two new species of coccinellid beetles from Costa Rica and Colombia.*¹ EDWARD A. CHAPIN, U. S. National Museum.

The descriptions of two synonymichine Coccinellidae are here offered in order that their names may be available for use in the literature of economic entomology. One of the species was submitted by Dr. Luis María Murillo, who reports that it was taken on apple at Bogotá, Colombia; the other has been collected repeatedly in Costa Rica, sometimes associated with avocado. Both species are somewhat aberrant, and the generic assignment of the *Cycloneda* may eventually have to be changed.

Cycloneda costaricae n. sp.

Similar in form but larger than *C. sallei* (Muls.) and with two subbasal spots on each elytron instead of a single humeral spot as in that species. The genital structures are also distinct from all species known to the writer.

Body pale except that the metasternum is more or less deep piceous. Head pale yellowish, without maculation in either sex. Pronotum pale yellowish, with the six spots of deep piceous, almost black. Two of the spots are basal and roughly triangular and divide the base into nearly equal thirds; two are discal, somewhat oval and separated by less than the transverse diameter of either; two are lateral, nearly round and each distant from the lateral margin by less than its own diameter. Scutellum black. Elytra with a narrow elongate spot at the scutellum and a second narrowly oval spot at apical third common to both. In addition to the spots common to both, each elytron bears eight blackish spots as follows: Two subbasal placed on either side of the humeral callus, separated one from the other by about one-third of the diameter of either and each separated from the adjacent margins of the elytron by nearly its diameter; three subquadrate spots in a transverse row just before the middle of the elytron, the sutural spot being slightly less advanced than the others; two at apical third, each subcircular and slightly smaller than any of the preceding row, forming with the common sutural spot a nearly straight transverse row and finally a single subapical spot, larger than any of the others and slightly closer to the margins of the elytron. Legs and other appendages pale. Aedeagus with slender median lobe which is bifurcate at apex and with slender, hooked parameres (Fig. 1). Receptaculum seminis slender, hooked, duct entering through a side chamber; duct sclerotized, simple, straight and slender (Fig. 2). Length: 4.5 to 6 mm.

Type and five paratypes.—U. S. N. M. no. 54927.

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